A very large percentage of these parasites are females, about 30 to one male, and parthenogenesis was repeatedly observed, seeming in fact to be a normal condition.

Reared females, which had been kept isolated each in a separate vial from the spinning of the cocoon and hence certainly virgins, would pounce at once on a *gossypiella* larva, introduced into the vial, paralyze it, and lay eggs.

These eggs would always hatch, barring accidents, and would commonly produce all female offspring, which in turn would oviposit without copulation and again produce females. Four generations consisting exclusively of females were produced in one experiment from a single unfertilized female.

The life history of this parasite is easily observed in captivity by placing a host larva with the female parasite in a small vial. The parasites issued from caterpillars in stored cotton seeds would not fly away in search of growing cotton, but would search for new victims indoors in seeds. The species is, on the other hand, equally at home outdoors and readily finds its host in the bolls in the fields.

The species is recorded in Hawaiian literature as *Goniozus cellularis* Say.

A CHALCID PARASITE OF THE PINK BOLL WORM

(*Hymenoptera, Chalcididæ*)

By A. A. GIRAULT

Stomatoceras pertorvus, new species.

Female.—Similar to the Indian *sulcatiscutellum* Girault, but the scape, pedicel, funicle 1 (and sometimes 2), tegulæ, tarsi, club, knees and tibia (except middle ones sometimes above in the middle), dark reddish; the infuscation under the marginal vein is wider, and there is a faint loop from it to the costal margin beyond the venation; the post marginal vein is distinctly shorter, and shorter than the marginal; the scutellum has a depression between the end of the median sulcus and the apical plate. About the same otherwise. Types compared.